LOUISVILLEAUGUST 7, 1847.

Persons desirous of preserving a file of the Examiner, can be supplied with the back num-

bers, by early application for them Pitinbie Menuncus.

When Burke was rising into notice, he me with no favor from the powerful, and, often, scorn from the titled and wealthy. It seemed a matter of course to treat the young man with

"And, after all, who is this Mr. Burke," said a distinguished Liverpool gentleman to Lord Crewe, "that we should make such a fuss about him? Why, he is nobody! He hasn't our number of acres, my Lord." Indeed! Well, all the parties have now their bed of earth. And where is this Liverpool gentleman? Where Edmund Burke?

And yet this kind of inquiry is made every day! "Who is he?" Not what good has he in him. Not what good is he endeavoring to do, but what is his name and family! And worse yet, there is the same conclusion drawn. "Why he is nobody, because he has not the propert

Away with all these tests. "Men's judg ments are parcel of their fortunes;" says Shakspeare: more, their virtues are their chief treasure; and by these, and these alone, should we judge them!

Stick to the Bight. We have received the following note, without signature; but we have ascertained that the

facts stated in it are true.

GALT HOUSE, Wednesday Sin,-I was delighted with your article on "Gospel in Kentucky." I am a citizen of the a slaveholder. But I wish to get rid of the evil, and pray heartily for your success. One benefit, I see, will grow out of the Examiner, which, as a religious man, I rejoice in, and that is, that you put religious men of the slave States in their right attitude before the North, and the world. Your defence of the churches, and of religious men, in Kentucky, will be re-

membered by them.

But I wanted to mention to you a fact. Some years ago, when Mr. Wattles-I think that was his name-was trying to establish schools for colored children, in Cincinnati, he was mobbe-The people would not let him go on. He went to Augusta, Ky. I happened to be there. There was a colored Sabbath school taught in present, and was invited to address it, and did so. came down, and blessed us, and we were all spiritually refreshed. Yours, JUSTICE.

Our correspondent is right. We shall defend Kentucky, and her religious population, and all her people, whenever wrongfully assailed. The truth is, the legal rights of colored men are safer, as a general rule, with slaveholders than with a mixed population, in the free States .- The slaveholder, even the most ultra, will do justice. What the law guaranties to the colored man. he will defend as stoutly as his own rights Hence, our courts, and juries, give truer vermade, than the courts and juries of larger portions of the free States. Once let Southern men, slaveholders and all, determine, that emancipation is right, and it will be carried, as we say, like smoke; carried while thousands of poor timid loons, and cowardly followers of power, where slavery is not, would be wondering whether they should hise or applaud.

We promised two weeks ago, that we would he looked only to a certain kind of opposition to slavery. Our language was-"we understand our friend, and will show him that we do." We

proceed accordingly. There is no subject about which there is more dread than slavery. We shrink from it as something which ought not to be discussed. The moment it is introduced in parlor, or office, or store, the voice drops to a low whisper, as if treason were lurking sear; and when mentioned in the street, men go apart, and see that they cannot be overheard, lest they may draw upon their heads

What it is we dread, we cannot define. It is before us, palpable as the sun; yet no one can clutch it. It is an airy phantom, seen by allfelt sensibly by all; yet not a man of us can fix it, or tell how it walks, or how it goes, or on

"Who so gross, That cannot see this palpable device? Yet who so bold but says—he sees it not."

We talk ever and always round about the sub ject, and qualify as we talk; and qualify still more, if there be opposition, until the majority of us stand spell-bound, unwilling to express our own convictions, or afraid to hear the utterance of another's thoughts. We fear, yet know not what we fear

Why all this should be, we can understand in part. Let us examine it.

The period between the conception and fulfillment of any great deed, is ever a time of anxiety and slarm. No matter what it is,-whether fair or foul,-it disturbs the bravest spirit, and makes It tremble. The poet says:

"Between the doing of a dreadful thing And the first motion, all the interim is Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream The genius, and the mortal instruments, Are then in council; and the coll of man, Eke to a little kingdom suffers then The nature of an insurrection.'

Granted. But why the exception. This feeling is not confined to dreadful things; to do good, sometimes is accounted dangerous felly, and the attempt, then, to enforce it, will awaken worth one breath of praise. an anxiety, though of a different kind, as intense, and a fear as appalling. This very subject of

Independent of this, however, there are intrinsic difficulties in the way. Emancipation proposes a great change. Men that are well off, fear injury, they that are doing poorly, dread worse to a position which shall link their name with evils-from its action. None know what is to be the result to them; and, although they may see how the change will benefit city or State, they tremble lest they should be sufferers by it. And as to long established habits and usagestached, and which are part und parcel of usnot so much our second nature, as our very nature itself,-why, they must all go, and new habits and usages spring up under new circumstances. Can we conform to them? Can we be happy with them, or under them? It is an untried state, and, whatever others' experience may be, we dread to test it. It involves a future of unknown experiment, and we cling to a present known good and evil, rather than plunge in-

Besides, Emancipation, when proposed, starts the blood into hundreds of cheeks from other causes. There are children of tender age, widows, young and old, grey-headed fathers, who have their all locked up in negro property Their hire, schools, clothes, feeds, shelters them Strip them of it, and they are helplessly poor-How can they sustain a measure, when such ill may befall them?-How help dreading a change, when these, or more fearful consequences may Irvine, and lately chartered by Capt. S. S. Paxhappen. And they, and all who sympathize on, was sunk at New Albany bar on Thursday with them, or experience kindred fears, say, "we evening last. We understand that a portion of the machinery and furniture will be saved, and care nothing for your increase of population and that the cargo is a total loss. The boat was in-

spread blessings, under freedom ;-we are happy as we are ; and we do not went, and we will not have, any change, if we can help it."

Now we know, as we believe, that no injury would, or could be wrought against any one of these classes. There is not a man in all Kentucky who would not scorn him who would seek to strip children, or women, or old age, of their suppor We do not here look at the question of right; we take the facts simply as they are. By law, they have a certain property in human flesh ; that hu man flesh toils, and by that toil they live. W would acknowledge and undo the wrong, and make free the slave by law; and then give owners, one and all, full and adequate compens tion. For liberty's sake, we could afford to be generous! For the common good, large in our bounty! Nor is there a human being, that we are acquainted with, in favor of emancipation who would break up old habits, or bring about great changes, without seeking, in every way, to prevent evil, inconvenience, or difficulty to any portion of the people in the State. We know this, as do all our friends; but the parties to whom we refer, do not, and therefore they thus feel and act.

What, now is the consequence of all the hings-of this general dread-this anxiety about the change which emancipation proposes—this fear of loss of position and property? Why, that good men, like our friend, whose letter we quoted, and to which we replied in No. 6, keep out of view every consideration except those which every body would admit to be controlling, if they could be proved. This is the secret of their action. They want slavery destroyed as much as we do. Their very course proves it. But they argue thus :- " If we say a word, or use an ar gument, for freedom, which does not go at once o show that its removal would make all classe better off, pecuniarily and socially, we shall de feat ourselves, create unnecessary alarm, and retard the progress of the cause." Hence they pass by considerations of a higher character not that they do not feel them, and would not act upon them, but that the presentation of them,

in their view, would do harm. We have stated the difficulties. Next in order omes the question-How shall we remove them? Of this, in our next. Meantime, we should like to hear from our friend-to know candidly, from Calhoun Mills, and have a talk, and the thing Is him, whether, as regards himself, we are right or done. Hence, politically, these meetings are

How short-sighted men are! t." A little patience, a little perseverance, ot-and would not this be the wise course Few of us have juith. That is the difficulty. nd the main difficulty. We have notions about truth; sentiments; but no living burning faith Had we this faith, we should laugh at oppos tion, and no more heed difficulty, than we would

Fewer of us, in consequence, have or hol ruth. We approach its possession. But our feelings are honester than our judgements; our inthe truth on an unpopular subject-speak it plainly, where men's interests are likely to be and furor, and bitter voice of outcry stun our in us -a love of it in our hearts-its spirit there -could we doubt its succes, or fear its progress?

"And though all the winds of doctrine, "said and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse, in a free and open encounter? Her confuting is the best and surest suppress-

Let men look ever for clear light, and knowledge! Let them examine freely, and speak fearlessly! Truth will stand the test, andfaith in it, will so ground and root it in the heart of man, that it will be rock-firm against the shock of any tempest or whirlwind of passion-

True Poetry. Shelley thought there could be no true poetry without suffering. "We poets," says he, . "are cradled into life by wrong

We learn in suffering what we teach in song. True, in part only. Shakspeare was no sufferer. He died rich, and bought and farmed out the poor rates in his parish-not much to his credit either. Disinterestedness, self-forgetfulness, accompanied with a true love of justice ple will still keep us at daggers drawn. He conand liberty, will make another Milton soar higher than the first, and a second Shakspeare outstrip the Bard of Avon. We shall see true poets yet.

On, to the Work! Never was there a more glorious opportunity than is now afforded, for the young men of Kentucky to show their mettle.

If they are content to swim on the current and be as the dead logs that float there, so be it: there is neither hope in them, nor for them. But if, catching the spirit of their fathers, they itsregard all popular theories, and stand up for the right, and buffet the sternest opposition, as glancing at these matters, and somewhat alarmthey battle for it, the highest destiny awaits them, and they will be, now and hereafter, the men of mark in our day.

Success, what is it? Not the greatest number of votes, not a mere political triumph. Either may ruin. Both may, and often do, contamicess, is that condition of mind which conquers selfishness, which subdues ambition, which crushes all thought of honors, and bravely looks truth in the face, and defends it, let who may sneer, scorn, or defy it. No other success is

Let our young men look up! The poetry. literature and impulse of our day, is for freedom! In that, they sympathise with the freshness and glery of young manhood. Let it be up, and doing! Let it be true! And it may lead Kentucky on to Freedom, and themselves

We know not where we found this little song. It is certainly sweet and simple, and we are sure our readers will think so. Would that there were more of this watching beside the heart's

In silence and in prayer. We have not read a song, this many a day which we like better.

"They never lov'd as thou and I, That aught which deepens love can lie In true love's lightest quarrel. They never knew how kindness grows A vigil and a care, Nor watch'd beside the heart's repose In silence and in prayer.

Twere sweet to kiss thy tears away, If tears those eyes must know; But sweeter still to hear thee say Thou never had'et them for There is no anguish like the hour, Whatever else befal us, When one the heart has raised to power, Asserts it but to gall us."

STEAMBOAT SUNK .- The steamer Rio Grand wned and formerly commanded by Capt. J. F. power—your promised greater prosperity—your sured in this city to the amount of \$10,000.— railways, and universal education—your wide.

The New Flower. Merticultural Societies.

Mr. Longworth produced at the Horticultural Society, Cincinnati, a fortnight ago, Nympha alba; Pontaderia cordata; Cereus multangulaties for the short of it, if it be hid in your brain, or shut up in he is recognized, republican as he is, as one of ris; Tigridia; Passifora, &c. Also, the plant in the short of the class of white policy of employing slaves instead of white gradually, beginning with those nearest the root, condition comfortable and happy. and unfolding the others in succession. It is

next weekly meeting. Where is our Horticultural Society ?

The cultivation of a taste for flowers, is one of the best things a people can do. No bad man, t is said, can love the rose, or linger with delight upon the sweet look of cowslip or daisy. Certainly, this taste has a most humanizing into good, and improves, while it gives a resource,

intended to make another exhibition of it at the

Then again it adds immensely, where the taste s general, to the value of lands. Look at the even places and the hill tops; gulleys and hillsides-made profitable. Owners of the soil are enriched thereby; the value of town property increased; markets made cheaper and better. We know of no comparatively secondary interest, which is such a quickener of good things. which leads so soon to the improvement of grounds, a better style of architecture, a prevailing increase of the love of the beautiful in unture and art, as Horticulture.

Let us see if we cannot have in Louisville.

Calbonn Mills, South Carolina The Fourth of July was celebrated at this place. In itself, this would be a trifling affair. But our friends in South Carolina have a way of their own; when they want to make public opinion, or express it, they meet at Colleton, or

Judge A. P. BUTLER was at Calhoun Mills Any where, he would be considered a remarkathing is broached the first cry, is, "away with ble man. He is honest, earnest, eloquent. He thinks what he says, and very generally says would enable us to determine how far it was what he thinks. He is devoted to Mr. Calhoun right, and whether we ought to support it or more devoted to South Carolina; but not apt to overlook the interests of the whole country, albeit a nullifier

> The Judge assailed Mr. Benton. That wa to be expected. Between the Missouri Senator and the Carolinian there is a wide gulf: nothing can unite them-not even, slavery, that grand panacea for all human hostility, in the South "You see, I tremble," said the Judge, quoting MENTOR's remarks to Telemachus, before entering into danger; "but when in, you see me no

"The imagination of a disrupted Union ap-salled him, it overwhelmed his mind, and left no reason to determine the course to pursue if this accursed treason to the Constitution (the Wilmot Proviso) should be enacted. Upon the course to be pursued in the event of this or some other similar provise being enacted by Congress, he had no opinion to offer. He confessed his inability to propose, and would leave We lack the faith and the feeling of John it to those of more wisdom and of longer experience in political life to determine the course the South. But in his mind, there were two methods to avert the crisis: The first was, this good man," were let loose to play upon the holy union of all parties in the South, who earth, we do injuriously by licensing and pro-hibiting to mis-doubt her strength. Let her their political creed until the danger had pa their political creed until the danger had pasdetermination to maintain our political rights ander the Constitution at any rate and every

We have been accustomed, somewhat, to this strong language in Carolina. It was said of he tariff. It was uttered more vehemently on the famous right of petition. But the Uffion lived through it all, and will live through vet greater difficulties. It has vitality enough to put down any crisis which can be gotten up, or which may naturally arise from political conflict, or even sectional strife. Mr. Burt says,and he is the representative of the Abbeville istrict where Mr. Calhoun resides:)

The war, in his opinion, draws no nearer close; that we may make a peace on parchnent, but the mad Spanish invincibility, we should rather say insanity, of the Mexican templates the most serious issue at the close of the war. If territory is acquired, then will The North, then, will be fairly upon the South with her great majority, which Mr. B. assures us will be used to disfranchise the Southerners. These opinions the people were requested not to forget, but to treasure them up as his prediction.

"Very well," replies a Georgian to both Senator and Representative, "we can cure all, by going against any territory at all. Let us say no extension of soil-but the North says, n extension of slavery-and there is an end a once to the difficulty and danger." A friend,

question of slavery too far. It ought never to stitution; but a mad ambition called spirits from the vasty deep, and they have come. Can we aliay them? Can we stay the rolling tide which is setting so strongly against us? we undo, what we have done? I love Mr houn; I would die for him; but for the South he has played a most hazardous, and for the Union, a most dangerous game. His one idea has been, to perpetuate slavery: a moral impos-sibility—and in doing it, he has increased antislavery feeling at the South, both by his excess worth having. Courage, in no other cause, is and ultraism, and by the despotism of public opinion so created, and given it fire and flame at the North till it waves over the free States, licking up, with its forky tongue, all parties, as food on which to feed. Total, fatal, has been his course to the South, though well meant, and

> Well, well, we will not dispute the conclusions of our friend. Let the wonderful Carolinian have every credit. The facts are, as stated by our correspondent, and another year, or so, will make them apparent to all the South.

> An English paper says to mediate between lady of Billinegate and her mate is only acting the part of constable. It is all, too, a useless effort. When made parties promise to do what is right; they are sure to violate it on the first occasion. So with Portugal. There is a hol-

low show for a time, but-

-vows made in pain The mediator is always in trouble-always, at expense, while the result will be, that we burn our fingers, expend shot and pains, and neither pacify, nor liberate, Portugal. Good reasoning! English action towards Portugal and the Porte prove English interference to be a poor thing.

Another World's Convention. Mr. Louis Chitti, of Belgium, we learn from the New York Tribune, proposes a World's Convention for the partisans and opponents of Free Trade, to be held at Brussels, Sept. 16th, 1847. He has issued a manifesto inviting the "enlightened citizens" of this country to attend. Doubtless the Convention will be, in the estim tion of some, a panacea. We do not think, however, many of us will have the leisure to accept Mr. Chitti's invitation.

mentioned in the note addressed by Mr. L. to her ablest men. He has kept on his course the Society on Saturday last. The plant was evenly, amid censure and applause. This is his not known to any of the members present, but noblest praise. Selections have been published land. A magistrate, taking up one of the lists, it was supposed to be a member of the family of from his writings, and an effort will be made-Cryptogamia. It was as dry and shrivelied as has been successfully made, we believe,-to rehe stated in the note, but, after being in water pair losses which Eldon and Ellenborough ina few minutes, it began to exhibit symptoms of flicted upon him, through the law, by a tyranny "But why do you think so?" "Why, 'cause vitality, opening and spreading out its leaves as gross, as it was revolting, and to make his

The faith of this man is worth son He would have made a fortune if he had flat tered power or fawned upon the noble. He scorned to do either. He spoke the truth when who married a "werry respectable sort of a woit was outlawry to do so. Yet he has lived to see that which debased him once, exalt him now! Where are his accusers! What his judges! The world recognizes him, the outlawed, a Man. It has already put its fingerfluence. It gives to children a mental direc- mark upon they who pronounced sentence of tion, and a moral quickness of feeling, sure to outlawry against him, and will hold it up hereafter in fixed scorn at the act.

We shall furnish extracts, occasionally, from Leigh Hunt's writings. Good they are. For he loved "all the great and gentle objects of poe-Horticulture around Boston as an item of her try, the heavens and the human heart, the fanwealth! Look at Cincinnati! Every nook and ciful or passionate images that come to us from corner of land, converted into gardens; the un- the seas, and from the flowers, and all that we

Hard to Please. We have a correspondent who will not be sfied, and who declares he won't quit us until we think as he does. Why, friend, that is a mall matter, beside being out of the question. All that he should require of us, is, honesty: we grant him that; but we claim the right he does o make our say in our own fashion. He says he shall have to quarrel with us! Very well. and our cities, carnest and flourishing Societies. That he shan't do unless he adopts the wolf's reasoning for devouring the lamb. "It may be rue that you have not yet disturbed the stream but I know that you intend to disturb it, and you may disturb it at some moment when i may not suit the convenience of my tooth to devour you."

New Instructions

Gen. Kearny, some months ago, issued reclamation at Santa Fe, annexing that coun ry to ours, &c. The President does not anprove of his doctrines. We learn from Western opers, that on the 22d of May, Col. Price disovered that there were instructions from the War Department, which had been received by the last mail brought by Mr. Boggs, directed to the Colonel commanding in Santa Fe, in which t was announced that the President refused to anction any of the acts of Gen. Kearny, so far s they confer any rights upon the citizens of he territory of New Mexico, as citizens of the Inited States; and Gen. Kearny, or the officer ommanding, was directed not to permit to be statue laws of the territory as confers such rights. "On the strength of these instructions. lo, convicted of treason against the government structions received by Col. Price go on to say that "the laws for the internal government of New Mexico received the free sanction of the

Letters from New Mexico are neither very omplimentary to the Powers that be, nor very We give extracts as part of the current news of

"There has been shameful crawfishing on th one part, or presumption upon instructions and orders not given, on the other," in this matter of establishing a full grown territorial government in New Mexico We shall see how this may be, when all the instructions are laid before Congress, but as Gen. Kearny, in the mat ter of citizenship, has not varied his conduct in California, we feel bound to believe that he has not transcended the powers given to him in regard to New Mexico. The Government has

Except in the particulars which we have stated, the letter says all goes on as before. Some fugitives from the valley of Tacs, combined with guerrillas and Camanches, are committing depradations beyond the Moro. A day or two ago they ran off from Santa Clara, or the Wagon Mounds, 250 horses, killing one and wounding two of the party in charge. This has occurred, doubtless, from the most culpable neglect of duty."

The writer, alluding to the condition of things in Santa Fe, say: "One thing must be done speedily. This military mob must be relieved. or we must be relieved of them soon: they be come more lawless and insubordinate every "By the instructions lately received here, all the officers created under the Government, for this territory, are declared temporary -to continue only until such time as the coup try shall be declared annexed, or its posse hall be renounced

New Documents

From Mexico we have notice of the appointter of the Secretary of State, urging his favorable reception by the Mexican Government. Mr. Trist is the commissioner. This is the first official notice we have had of his appointment. The correspondence &c, is published in the

Mr. Buchanan, April 15th, acknowledges the eccipt of the Mexican Ministers letter decliports is raised, and Mexican territory evacuated by our troops. This positon he combats. He holds it neither demanded by national honor nor sanctioned by the practice of nations. I s "puerile" to ask one Power to give up a foothold, gained by a sacrifice of men and money, to nduce negotiation, and cites the war with Great Britain to prove that such has been our ties but an entire subjugation, and the President will make no further overtures of Peace, unless assured, that he will be met by the Mexican Government, in a different spirit. He continues:

"Nevertheless, such is the President's desir for Peace, and that the evils of the war should not be prolonged, even one day solutely neces sary, he has sent in the quality of Comer, to the head quarters of the army in Mexico N. P. Trist, Chief Clerk of the State Department, with full power to conclude a definitive treaty of peace with the United Mexican

full confidence of the President, and as worthy of that of the Mexican government. In conclusion, Mr. Buchanan forbears commenting upon the closing passage of the last letter from the Mexican Minister, lest it should give to his present note a less conciliatory character than

He refers with pleasure to another passage in the same letter, wherein is expressed the pain with which the Mexican government has seen altered the cordial friendship which it had cultivated with this republic, whose continued ad vancement it had always admired, and whose in stitutions had served as a model of its own. The President continues Mr. B., entertaine the strongest desire to see the United Mexican

States under such institutions as prevail with us. They protect and secure liberty, and maintain an elevated position among other nations." It is a pity, that a Commissioner had not been appointed at first. It was this difficulty-our It save: Government insisting upon the reception of a Minister, the Mexican, demanding a Commissioner to treat—that broke off all negotiation

much like the proof of a man's being able to read and write, at some petty session, in Laginquired of the constable if John So-and-so could read and write ! "I should just think he could, your worship," replied the constable he looks larned." "Have you no other reason for thinking so " "Oh yes, your worship." "Well, what is it ?" "Cause he's married to werry respectable sort of a woman." The ceason assigned was conclusive; and the man man" was duly appointed. And so we suppos "Sampson" will carry the day. But we shall

Our Frontier. One thing we have dreaded ever since th commencement of the Mexican war - Indian

utbreak on our border. We have concentrated all along our Western ine, tribes who hate us for what we have done. or who fear us for what we will do. One class we have driven from their homes, and the other dread a similar fate. A spirit like the prophet. a Tecumseh or Philip, far-seeing, and bold, giving head to this hatred and fear, might pour down upon the border, a stream of fire that would destroy the property of the frontier settlements, and sweep half the people there into eternity. The thought of such a scene-hos rising above them-a savage war, sparing neither age nor sex, nor condition—a war of bloody hate-a war, fed by remembrances of years of buried wrong, and breaking forth to giut it in one united effort-a war, for revenge, neither asking, nor giving quarter, carried on by one united effort-we say, the thought of such scene as this is terrible. Yet we anticipate it! We are daily teaching the Indian, by acts of various kinds, to fight, and awakening afresh his bloody instincts, and summoning him to do his work of revenge; and happy, truly happy, shall we feel, if our frontier escapes the torch

We notice, South and North, Indian depreda ike, uprising among them. This is a bad sign. t is in that way, they begin. Indeed, on the Arkansas, at its head, and on the Plains, it is no onger safe for ordinary companies to go forth. They must be strong and have at least fifty together, well armed. Heaven grant we may hear to worse tidings than now reach us!

A Voice from Florida!

We have a letter from the land of flower t is rudely penned, and roughly put together out the head that conceived it is clear, and the hand that wrote it, honest, and this is enough carried into effect such part of the organic and for us! We give it with slight alterations and

> and I took it and read it, and then I read it again, and then I called in three or four neighbors like me, and we read it, and we all said it was right, and that it was a shame that we could not all be talked to that way. I told them who you were, and that you was my friend, and that when in 'arolina you had stood by us, and that by you . . . we had sent a petition to the egislature to help us, and that you had gone there to get it through. It is worse here than it was in * * * The big planters have carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. and more of them are coming in and we white mechanics have no chance, for the slave mechanics cost next to nothing to live, and their masters can hire them out so as to cut us out, and leave us with nothing to do-starving almost. We have made a fuss, I reckon, and we have got things to look a little brighter-but I wish we had you to talk for us-for the lawvers and big men are afraid-but we have got the paper to come out, and I send you a copy, and the editor has done us a heap of good. we poor whites have a poor chance, and I wish I never left or had gone up North where you are, for they tell me Carpen-

ters and the like get along better. But do send me your paper, and let me know there is something doing for the poor whites in the South, and believe me until death. Poor old townsman! Thy wish shall be granted, you shall have the paper; would that we could do more for you! We remember you whistle your tune as you plied your plane at your

carpenters beach, and how merrily sing, when are hung heavily upon you, and you labored like a brave man to breast, and bear it off. You are before us now, with sunburnt face, but with bright and joyous look, you talked of better days, and hoped the time would be, when Carolina would remember the poor white laborer. and give him a"chance." Neither of us saw then the root of the evil. You do not yet. But, towns man, we sympathise with you, as a sufferer, and feel that you are nearer to us now, than ever as in a far off sunny clime, you feel the pinchings of want from the compitition of slave labor, and feel, without knowing the cause, more bitterly than you can express, the

gloom of social degredation. But we must forget personal feeling, and turn to the Florida paper sent us by our mechanic riend, and the difficuty to which he refers.

The Richmond case (we referred to this las week, in detail) has excited a very general debate, it would seem, among the laboring classes in the South. At Apalachicola Florida it had well nigh brought things to a head. White mechanics, there, insisted upon two things, first the employing of no slaves in the trades second, the prohibition of the introduction of slave-citizens as such into the State. And the press upholds them ! The Commercial Advertiser, of that city, referring to one division of the white laborers protest, says :

"We have advocated, and we shall continue

to urge, the passage of a law to prevent the mi-gration of slaves to work as laborers, taking the read out of the mouths of the whites. No desire to encourage the honest, industrious whites from the interior of the State, to come and settle in our city, and perform the labor done by foreign negroes, many of whom are a curse to the community. It is an evidence of a want of that feeling of sympathy which we should pos-sess for our own color, that while many honest, ndustrious white men and women, in our city, are unable to buy decent raiment, and can read and meat, there are in the city negro men and women revelling in plenty, who flaunt by us on Sunday, shining in their gaieties, turning up their noses as they say 'poor white folks.'

We have had application made to us, and through us to others, for work, by white men and women, to be enabled to get food for their like him not, nor any of his herd. children, which they had sought in vain, whilst we could look out from our windows upon the habitations of negroes who were surrounded by every comfort, and whose dress surpasses that of almost any white laborer, or white laborer's He has an object unto me quite clear, Which far exceeds his experience! We day! Popers and temperance! We

wife, in the city." Remember, this is spoken in Florida! We have heard the same language in South Carolina; and it must be uttered in wiser, or harsher terms, or like spirit, wherever there is cause to all it forth. The Commercial Advertiser condemns, without stint, the action of the Richmond manufacturers, the course of the press at Richmond, and the policy advocated by both.

"To adopt the course proposed (that is, "min-gling the two races, white and black, as laborwould be more suicidal to our native State. The latter declared they could not receive Mr. Slidell while their soil was trod by our soldiery, or their coasts blockaded by our fleets.

Would be more suicidal to our native class, very large to the slaveholding to be apparently hopeics; but despair formed then the temperance men will be done up, and to be apparently hopeics; but despair formed then the temperance men will be done up, and done over, and beaten, and broiled, and rossted, and fried! For says the satirist:

Unfortunately, has the poor negro, often bear the brunt of all this difficulty; but as better feeling, and a more enlightened spirit, prevails in this latitude, both among slaveholders and white mechanics, we need not enlarge on this point. Is not this a strange picture Is it not singular in how many ways slavery harts the South ! Is it not stranger still, that so little should be said or done to reach the evil ? Let us watch these matters, and while bringing on the cure, freedom, so employ it as to harmonize clashing interests, and modify or mould opposition seemingly hostile.

Pun lehmente The uncertainty of punishment is the wor

defect of any criminal system. This subject is very much debat British Parliment, and very generally discussed by the British Press. The Government, indeed are making great changes in consequence of this uncertainty, and adopting more and more of a preventive policy-a policy that warns and deters, and reforms, as well as punishes. Transportation is condemned; changes have been made in the convict discipline, and the idea, that morals may be advanced, and the safety of the community promoted, by a good criminal system, is now the ruling idea of leading British law-

makers. But nothing can be done here, or there, with out certainty in the law. If Governors are tile-whoops ringing in the air, and death-shrieks to pardon, or juries to waver, or justices to obey feeling or interest, wherever strong appeals, or strong influences are brought to bear, why, there can be no such thing. And there being no certainty, there can be no safety, or sense of

We all know how we regard menaces oft repeated, but never executed by individuals. They re set down as bravado. Now, want of certaianty in the execution of the law produces precisely this effect upon the community. It lose thereby, its majesty. The awe which ought to tablish the old fendal relation of master and se belong to it, is sacrificed. The public regard its It would save laborers from want; but the Lor menaces without dread, and the criminal looks should wear the mail, and the peasant brave t lighted by his hand, or the death-blow given by upon its inflictions without fear. It does not define what it requires, or if it does, it fails to exact it, and becomes, consequently, a by-word ions and assaults, showing a general, half-war- with the crowd, and a matter of jest with the felon. It neither prevents, deters, reforms, or

As a matter of course, under these circum stances, criminals increase; brave the community defiantly oftener; and then there follows general demorilization, and the indulgence of bad passions, and, with these, the commission, frequently, of the worst of crimes. And how can be otherwise? If the felon be allowed to esape, because the law-officers are asleep, or if, beng taken, he be suffered to escape, because inices are remiss, if there be no certainty, and o effort to deter, reform, or punish-we must ook for all these evil consequences. They will follow as naturally as cause and effect.

grievous one, and we should seek to remedy it

Tre-Totaliers.

Looking over an old file of English papers, we came across an angry tirade against temperance men, written by a high conservative, and a bitter form is just beginning in England, and that in a few years, we shall have songs on t'other side, from more poets than the Scotch weaver, or the anti-corn law rhymer.

States were acknowledged to be in sold by solute sovereigns of all the territory ceded by the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783.

"His expedition to the Mississippi, in 1789.

Fallstaff, the critic begins, says: "If I had a thousand sons, the first human principle I would teach them should be,-to for sicear thin potations and addict themselves to

Our author starts in the same vein. Tea. observes, may be very well for the "Catlans of

"But Britons ne'er will let it supersede Nor pearly ale, which nourishes their veins. And social comfort joins to lengthen'd pair Of ardent liquors. I at once confess Produces ever, the most dire distress, But when, alas, the vice becomes confirm'd No preaching temp rance, or whate erit's term So if acquir'd pray give them Hodge's gin. For that's at least the best, and it's merit. A pure unadulterated spirit."

From this, he naturally proceeds to an assault ipon temperance speakers. He can't stand them, whether he can stand up always or not. "Sniv'ling, canting, preaching set of liars, Robbing the poor to feed their own desires: Who'd change the doctrines of two thousand

To substitute chimerical ideas." He thinks, and how could such an one think therwise? that the Bible is good drinking authority. To wetour clay with the best Holland. or soak in Hodge's clear white, is all quite

Had best be fully to the text maintain'd. No secret int'rests will therein be found, The Book is open, and the counsel sound. To it I say with Shakspeare, 'List, O list!'

Newgate must stand high in his estimat and Jonathan will be a real hero. Drink fills the one, and made the other. When Father Matthew, says the critic, applied to Rev. Mr. Whitty, for leave to administer his temperance pledge from some convenient spot which happened to be ecclesiastical property, that most Christian dignitary of the Cathedral of Cashel, having sent back a flat refusal, added that "he would prove from Scripture that temperance was

The author thinks tee-tollars make a profit on their trade. What is held to be their motive. And he lashes away fiercely. Hear him! "Woe to such humbugs, spawn of common

Drinking strong beer, yet damning all the Teaching the people, 'tis a heinous sin To raise their spirits with best (Hodge's) gin-A curse they are on all the joys of life, Fit for treason, stratagem, and strife-Combe and Delafield, with Meux, Reid and Co., Goding and Broadwood, ay! e'en Brett's Een(o) De Nie, must suffer in that gen'ral fall Ami'd at by humbugs, the Tea-te'tlers all."

Father Matthew is not spared-how could be e? The satire falls upon him heavily. It is here that the writer gives, as we say in the West, his

WHICH FAR EXCREDS HIS EXMITT TO BEER.

Hey day! Popery and temperance! Why, the tory is high-strung. He fears the Jesuits, and trembles for the Church. They are the common enemy, and how are they to be met? Lis-

"A preacher often over weaker minds Obtains control which th' obedience binds To absolute entire despostic sway-If Father Matthew to the people my,
Abstain from beer! and almost all obey,
What doubt exists, that if not all, still some
Will kiss the foot of th' Holy Pope of Rome None that I foresee: BRITONS THEN BEWARE, STICK TO FOUR PARSONS AND YOUR POT OF BEER.

Ave! aye! Stick to your persons! And

"Their senseless threats shall not exemu.
Mighty was England e'er she left of beer. et not apostacy our glory stain, HAKE OFF THE PRIESTS, WE'LL SE OURSELY

That's right. Publish this stuff. It is rous, strong, keen, racy: but it will help the whom you would hurt, build up the princh you would defy, make firm the cause you wo estroy. Temperance knows no creed nor a It will relly as soon under Father Matthew under Doctor Bucher, and follow the leader of Deacon Grant as quickly as Mr. Deleuer "Fire away!" The cause has broad should and will bear the heaviest load, a brave heave and can resist the stormiest opposition

D'Israeli has started a new theory. in a speech delivered in England: "I can easily comprehend how there people who wish to govern a country gating to themselves the monopoly of p opinions, which they adorn with a ca-epithet; but if I live only to relieve the try from the degrading and intelerable liberal opinions, I feel that I shall lived in vain. A 'liberal opinion' of that man who wishes to be free straint and all regulation, from all and from all duty. Instead of 'Hi ions,' I am a professor of popular p the principles which acknowledge is happiness of the multitude there straint and regulation upon the that there must be dependence, mat there must be dependence, because inevitable element of social happ

there must be duty, because it is the

We suppose we understand the orale his distinction is, or seems to us, a fo A "Liberal," if true, is no hunter after larity. He would oppose a wrong popula opular action. He is content to do good the consequences what they may to him, per

But D'Israeli is for the popular. Just now he is a candidate for Buckinghamshire - he finds all virtue residing in the yeomen of that shire. He slashes away at Dukes and Nobles bravely. We fear his course at Bucks, and his conduct at St. James, would not tally. Young England patronizes the poor; but it would e spear with his body of flesh.

BIOGRAPHY.

We like not this popular doctrine.

We take from Judge Burnet's Notes on t Early Settlement of the North-western Territor the biographical sketch of GENERAL GEORG ROGERS CLARK, one of the noblest names of Kentucky. It makes a long extract, but we are not disposed to abridge it. For we are willing that our columns should contribute what they can to keep alive and to extend the fame of that gallant pioneer of the west; and the more especially as this sketch comes from the pen of one who in a civil capacity has rivulted the military Clark in services to a not too grateful country.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK-

"At that time the exploits of General Clark, whose military talents were of a high order Early in the Revolutionary War, while a private citizen, holding no commission, civil or military, he distinguished himself by his efforts to protect the frontier settlements of Virginia and North Carolina, against the incursions of the

"He led the party which made the first lodgment at the Falls of the Ohio, where an improment was then commenced, from which the splendid city of Louisville has grown up. He was the leading commissioner in negotiating a treaty between the United States and the chiefs and warriors of the Shawnee nation, including a part of the Delawares, at the mouth of the big Miami, in January, 1786, by which the United States were acknowledged to be the sole and ab-

was then a part of the unwritten history of the Revolution, but it was universally known, and ustly appreciated in the West; and it gave him high rank among the military men of his day. When the Commonwealth of Virginia sent him a colonel's commission, accompanied with a warrant to raise a regiment of volunteers, and for that purpose to make contracts on the credit of the State, they did not furnish him with funds for the purpose, but left him to procure them in the best way he could : either on their credit, or on his own. Yet such was his perseverance, and so unbounded was his confidence in the honor of his native State, and such was his influence with the people of the West, who knew his bravery and his military talents. that he soon ruised a regiment of hardy Kentuckians, whom he inspired with his own spirit, and having attached them warmly to his person, led them to the Mississippi, and captured the posts at Kaskaskias and Chaokia. The inhabitants of these villages, on receiving a promise of protection, declared allegiance to the United States. At that time, Governor Hsmilton was at Fort Vincennes, making his arrangements to capture Clark and his band of heroes, which he expected to accomplish with but little difficulty. Clark. however, was aware of the Governor's purpose. and also of the danger of his own situation, and determined to anticipate his enemy. Having left a sufficient number of men to insure the safety of the conquests he had already made, he proceeded with the residue, by a forced march through swamps and quagmires to the Wabash. where he arrived, without the loss of a man, though the country was so flooded that they were sometimes compelled to swim. The advance of the troops was so arranged, as to bring them to the village before the dawn of day, and before the governor was advised of their movements from the Mississippi. The consequence was, the post was carried by storm, and the govrnor and his troops made prisoners of war. "The expedition was not excelled in diffi-

"General Clark succeeded in retaining military possession of that exetnsive country till the close of the war, and by that means secured it to the United States. The fact is well known. that in arranging the articles of the treaty of ed on the Ohio river as part of the northern boundary of the United States; and that the Count de Vergennes favored that claim. It appears also from the diplomatic correspondence on that subject, that the only tenable ground on which the American commissioners relied, to sustain their claim to the Lakes, as the boundary, was the fact that General Clark had conquered the country, and was in the undisputed military possession of it at the time of the negotiation-The fact was affirmed and admitted, and was the chief ground on which the British commis-sioners reluctantly abandoned their claim.

culty and suffering, or in daring courage, by the

the memorable march of Arnold, to Quebec in

"It is a fact of importance in estimating the character and claims of General Clark, on the American people, that the Legislature of Vir-ginia did not furnish him with money or other means to accomplish the service they had ap-pointed him to perform. They merely seat him a commission, accompanied with power to recruit men, and make contracts obligatory on the State. But the State having no credit, he was cast on his own energy, and relied on his own personal effects and equip his troops, and to feed and clothe them during the time of their service, which continued to the end of the war. The task he undertook was a herculean one. There were but very few who could have acco plished it; and nothing but the most ardent attachment to his country could have prompted him to undertake it, and to persevere as

"Patriotism, and a laudable! de tary fame, were the governing influences of his mind. They led him to incur great hazards, and enabled him to accomplish much. During his campaign—and in fact from the day he began to recruit his regiment till he had taken Fort Vincennes by storm, and captured the enabled the desired the desired the storm of the day had been forted. tured the garrison with the British governor—he had no time to reflect on consequences.
His troops were subsisted on a scanty allowance, such as they were able to carry on their backs on a rapid march. But when the campaign was over, and his mind became occupied in devising means for the future subsistence of his troops, and to retain the poets he had taken, he discovered his situation